the Black Bea, and force them to return to Bebastapol, which port they will not be allowed to leave the conclusion of a treaty of peace. This is the first real act of the Western Powers in the war which now threatens to become European.

The French government is making efficient pre parations for war, as the Ministry of War plans are being prepared for the organization of forty-two 600,000 mes.

The couriers with the despatches to the admirals left London and Paris on the 10th inst., and will Come quently reach Constantinople on Christmas

eye, or thereabouts.

From the seat of, war there is nothing new, though it appears that an attack on Kalefat by the Rustions, was repulsed with great loss to the Russians. The Home Secretaryship, vacant since the resigof Lord Palmerston, has not yet been filled b. Sir James Graham is spoken of, who will be ded by Fox Maule in his department. Lenclose you a late sheet, containing many inte-

sting items of intelligence.

You will see that M M. Soule, at Madrid-father and son-have been principals in duels at that capi-

tal. I caclose details. The following version was current in Paris:

A duel has taken place between the Marquis de Targot, the French Ambassador, and Mr. Soule, the American Miniser at Madrid in which Lord Howden acted at accord to the Marquis de Turgot. It appears that another duel had previously taken place between the Dake of Alba and Mr. Soule, Jan, ann of the Minister, arising out of the quarrel to which I slluded some time ago, and which took place at the French Ambassador's ball. It will be remembered that the Duke of Alba was overheard by Mr. Soule speaking disparagingly of the dress of Maderne Soule, whom he nonpared to Mary of Bargandy. At the time, the Duke of Alba declined the cartel Man to him by Mr. Soule, as the goind that the quarrel was a positivel one, but since then he seems to have reconsidered the matter. The parties fought with small sword. The affair lastled three-quarters of an hour. At length Mr. Soule fell; when the Duke, with the point of Alba, the parties of the American Largement that the duel between the Marquis de Targot and bit Soule, see, oricinated in the same affair, so that the Duke of Alba, by me joke about an American lady's etyle of dress, has contrived to get up two duels.

The Madrid correspondent of the Chronicle, writing under date of Do. 15, gives the following version The following version was current in Paris:-

Of the affair:—
A duel took place yesterday, at 4 P. M., near the Prado, between the Duke of Alba and Mr. Soulé, jun., son of the Smites States envoy at this Court. The seconds of the A duel took place yesterday, at 4 P. M., near the Prade, between the Duke of Alba and Mr. Sonié, jun. son of the Failed States envoy at this Court. The seconds of the Duke acre General J. do is Couchs and the Count of Pamorrosire; and those of Mr. Sonié were Col. Milans del Bosch and Mr. Perry. Secretary to the American legation. The parties fought with swords but fortunately without sither being wounded, (as far as I can learn.) and it ended in the seconds drawing up a minute of the proceedings as having been connocied in a manner satisfactory to the homor and reputation of both parties. It was also agreed, I am told, that the letters which have passed between them should be mutually withdraws.

A letter from Madrid, dated December 17, has the fallouing to

ing under date of Dep. 15, gives the following version

fellowing :-

fellowing:

I regret to have to inform you that the affair to which I allowing:

I regret to have to inform you that the affair to which I allow by alluded yesteday has terminated in a hoottle meeting in spite of the efforts of the friends of the parties to bring about a peaceable arrangement; and it is admitted on all sides that Lord Howden's efforts to regret the terminate are hold to admitted on all sides that Lord Howden's efforts are hold to almitted on all sides that Lord Howden's and Mr. Sollic, United States envoy at this court. The seconds of the forms were Lord Hewden, and General Caller. French commandence on the boundary question. Mr. Soulé was attented by General Valdez and Senor B. A de Camindo. The dictions place this morning, with pi tols, at twenty pages in a parties meeting at Chamartin, a lesque from Madri, at half pastrieven. The first fire took place without effect. On the second fire, M. de Turgot was shot three. In the leg, he are the knees, he was immediately remove home in his carriage, and hore the journey pretty well. The leg is row a good deal swollen; but as it appears that the kneescap was not touched, and no principal artery wounded, it is trusted that his state is not one of dang.

Mr. Soulé was not wounded.

The Bremen steamer Germania has put in at Falmouth for coals, having experienced a succession of caste ly gales.

The court has come to Windsor.

Gigontic Viaduct in South Wales-The Currency and its Difficulties-Mechi, the Razor Maker, a Medel Farmer-Reform in the Universities-The Bu ial Clubs-The Coal Trade-Deaths of the Murchioness of Welleslesy and Lady Eglinton -Theatres, &c .- The Wednesday Evening Con cer & &c.

In connection with the South Walss Railway, which is a broad gauge line in connection with, and main'y supported by, the directors of the Great Western, a line is fast approaching completion that will unite the towns of Newport, Abergavenny, and Herelord; and on this there is now in course of con-struction a viaduct bridge which is the largest hitherto designed in the United Kingdom, and probably in the world-not excepting even the magnificent viaduet over the Tweed valley on the Great Northern, between Newcastle and Edinburg. The Crump ton vaduct crosses the Ebbw, an affluent of the Severn at a mean height of somewhat more than two hundred feet above the river, and the chief struc ture crossing the northern valley, is 1,066 feet long, divided into seven spans or arches of one hundred and fifty feet each, each span consisting of four wrought iron girders, which rest on iron piers composec of fourteen grouped columns, that are them selves framed together with cast iron girders, the whole being of such enormous strength that the wooden platform above, on which the rails rest, is calcu sted to bear a weight of several thousand tons This structure may not, perhaps, bear comparison in novel y and grandeur of conception, with the tubular bridge- over the Menai straits and the Wye river, near Chepatow; but as a viaduct, it is the finest that has yet been brought into existence by the railway sys tem, in this or any other country of Europe; and considering its size, the estimated cost, (under £120.000.) is all but insignificant.

When the government, with the concurrence o most of our great capitalists and others learned in nonetary matters, established the currency system auborized by the bank act of 1844, it was thought by pany to be a nearer approach to perfection than any paich had gone before; but subsequent experience, special y that bliterly learned in 1847, when consols lell to 701 and the bank discounts rose to 8 per cent, he emply shown that in times of difficulty the England is utterly powerless, without permissio to violate the law, for saving the trading community from the embarrassments, calamities and ruin o' a monetary crisis. What happened in 1847 may occur again; and, indeed, there are unequivocal in ications of some great monetary crisis in the vast L mber of foreign loans and foreign projects. excessive trading transactions with foreign countries. and expessive investments in railway and other joint stock companies, and lastly, in the deficient crops very general throughout Europe, the whole of which are occulated to require a capital of nearly two hun-dred millions sterling, distributed as follows:— Capital required for foreign projects. £57,000,000 Foreign leans, wanted by France, Aus-

Capital to make up for deficient returns from Indian and Chinese trade. 5,000,000 Excess of exports in 1852 and 1853 15,000,000 Horas projects 15 000,000

18,000,000 

by the issue department, and the ' not a ir reserve' pi the banking Co. at Last, at I at the Last it in in the weekly statement made by the bank in the outment baronater to eards which al

should direct their attention, as a never failing index of the state of our commercial atmosphere; nor can that powerful company—however pressing the necessity, or however great their desire—hold out one tittle of assistance to embarrassed speculators, beyond the limit here assigned to it.

We do not very frequently find commercial men and tradesmen turning themselves successfully to agricultural pursuits; but in Mr. Mechi, the great dressing case and raxor maker of Leadenhall street, we have an example of high intelligence, as well as complete success, in the very highest class of rural cultivation. He is evidently a man of no ordinary mental capacity, and with an ample fortune carned in business, he has applied his talents to raise agriculture, by his own example, to the same level in point of science that has been attained in all the mechanical and engineering departments of business life. A year and a half ago we had an opportunity of seeing his model farm at Tiptree-hall in Essex; and delightful indeed it was to see the perfect order and cleanliness which prevailed throughout, and the masterly style in which all the various operations of husbandry are performed by methods wholly unpractised by, and in a great measure unknown to, ordinary jog-trot farmers. Our present reason, however, for notising the subject is the delivery by this intelligent amateur farmer, on Wednesday, at the Society of Arts, of a very elever lectare on the advantages of the system carried into practice by himself. He strongly advocates the application of steam power to farm yard operations, which he conceives would thereby be reduced to one feurth their present expense, independent of the economy gained in space and horse-fodder, and most particularly recommends the use of Usher's steam plongh and Romaine's cultivator; besides which, on the subject of manuring land, he shows incontestibly the superiority of liquid decomposed animal manure to the ordinary solid farm refuse commonly used to dress land. The dilutivator of the land most t

ture.

Our transatlantic friends are aware that within the last eighteen months some very strict inquiries have been made by royal commissions into the time-honored abuses of those great monkish establishments yelept Oxford and Cambridge, which for many a long year have contributed rather to retard than advance knowledge and educational training in the old country; and we are glad to find that it has been with a view to some practical reform, effected not by any half measures proposed by themselves, but by a scheme prepared under the sanction of government. This is quite a surprise to the big wigs, and not a little were they shocked when preparing for all the hospitalities and pleasures of Christmas, at being informed, through an official communication to the Earl of Derby—the Chancellor of Oxtord—that a measure of University reform is in preparation, and will be announced from the throne in our good Queen's opening address. Thus we are glad to find that, with all the alacrity displayed by the hebdomadal board of heads of colleges and proctors on the one hand, and the college tutors on the other, our ministers are likely to distance both by bringing out a complete scheme, ready for enactment, and one, moreover, that will be far less agreeable to their conservative notions than any concocted by themselves. It is impossible to divine what it may be, but any plan that falls short of breaking up the exclusive college system, and throwing open the education and honors of the Universities to free students, without test or religious qualification, will fall miserably short of the national requirements. Nous verrons.

It has long been known is large towns, and especially an electron of the content and especially a second of the content and especially our transatiantic friends are aware that within

dents, without test of rengious quanteation, will fall miserably short of the national requirements. Nous verrons.

It has long been known in large towns, and especially in London, Liverpool, and other gigantizeongregations of human beings, that the present system of money payments made by burial clubs acts as a direct incentive to marder. In fact it is well known that mathers, for fithy lucre, act as child poisoners, carrying on their plans with more impunity and security than ever Burke and Hare enjoyed, while pursuing their horrid traffic in the bedies of their murdered vietims. We apprehend, moreover, that by wives, husbands, children—all the deprayed, in fact, who subscribe to such societies—acts as revolting as these are perpetrated from the lust of gain, though it was only the other day that public attention was called to the fact by the presentment of the Grand Jury of Liverpool at the last special assizes. What is the remedy? Common sense replies, either the total abolition of such clubs, or such a restriction on their operation as to prevent the relatives of the dead from deriving pocuniary benefit from their denies. Lord Stanley, in a letter to the Times, recommends the latter, observing very sensibly that as the motive for such wickedness.

serse replies, either the total abolition of such clubs, or such a restriction on their operation as to prevent the relatives of the deed from deriving pecuniary benefit from their denies. Lord Stanley, in a letter to the Trmes, recommends the latter, observing very sensibly that as the motive for such wickedness springs from avarice, that avarics would be defeated in its purpose, and at the same time the object of the club fully asswered, if its officers were themselves to defray the expenses of sickness and interment, without allowing a single penny to pass through the hands of persons open to the temptations of such unboly traffic. Take away the motive, and the crime will cease; the hand that held the fatal phial or administered the deadly drug will be disarmed. The evil began with the motive of horrid, filthy, beastly gain, and when once that motive is destroyed the evil itself will die a quiet, natural death. We hope for the humanity of the United States that such crimes are not practized there; but as human nature is everywhere the same—everywhere open to the same temptations—we suggest a remedy, which is capable of much wider application—the grand principle of our suggestien being that in all cases of crime prevention is better than cure.

To such an extent has our coal industry been developed, that at the present time not less than 37,000,000 of tons are raised annually, the value of which at the pit's mouth is little less than £10,000,000; at places of censumption, including expenses of transport and other charges, probably not less than £20,000,000. The capital employed in the trade exceeds £10,000,000. The capital employed in the trade exceeds £10,000,000. The capital employed in the trade exceeds £10,000,000 tons of pit-iron, of the value of upwards of £1,000,000 tons of coal are required for manutacturing and domestic purposes; our coasters conveyed in £1830 upwards of 9,360,000 tons to various ports in the United Kingdom, and 3,350,000 tons were exported to foreign countries and the British proces

womarly virtues contributed in so small degree to the honors and clevation of Lord Eglinton to the Vice Royalty of Ireland.

The partonime at Old Drury is dedicated especially to the boys and grils of the metropolis, and the foibles of the day and the stirring events of the past year, both home and foreign, will be reproduced. The Grimaid of this our day, Matthews, will appear as Clown, Milane as Harlequin, Aunie Cushme as Colombine, Halford as Pastalogo, and Miss Charles as Harlequina.

Great things are expected of the Haymarket pagetomine, the opening of which is written by Buck stone binnedt. Miss Emily Wyndham will so says report be the Colombine at the Olympic this Christmas. The pastomnine is written by Tom Teylor, the author of "To Parents and Guerdinas." Peg Wedlington," "Plot and Passion," &c., &c. The business at this house has been truly winderful, and all the businessts and baxes are booked up beyond the next month. Alread Wigen's little et also do note misling in "I'll and Passion have turoud all the prey hims moders of he does prettied little dampters, and Robson's impersonation of three distinct characters cacherolog is the greates.

triumph since the days of Kean "the elder"—great praise is due to Mrs. Alfred Wigan, whose good taste presides over the "miss en-schef" and dresses, not to make of her "White Serjeant" in "the Olympic Camp."

We have watched, with some interest, the pro-

with a street and the same and the season, showing most unmistakeably the wish of the directors to indoctrinate and familiaries the English public with the highest echool of musical art, rather than to pander to a violous tasted by serving up the light, sensouss music of the Italian and French composers. Hence Jastead of Resisi, Pasiello, Auber, Balfe, and others of the Italian and French composers. Hence Jastead of Rossial, Pasiello, Auber, Balfe, and others of the Italian and French composers. Hence Jastead of Rossial, Pasiello, Auber, Balfe, and others of the like callbre, we have been presented with the selfs d'auver of Gluck, Spohr, Hayds, Besthoven, Mendelssohn, and those works of Weber and Handel, with which the concert going public are less familiar. Besthoven, sessecially, has had all done honers paid him by the performance in a style that would do no discredit even to the Philharmonic Society, of several of his grandest symphonies, including the heroic and pastoral symphonies, who has just left us for Society, of several of his finest pisnoforte sonatasthe last admirably played by that wonderful instrument in the strike of the several s

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1853. Influences-Cabinet Councils-State Rumors-An English Christmas-Juvenile Crime-Artificial Propagation of Fish-Theatricals.

In the Russo-Turco question we are told, (in expla-nation of certain supineness,) that there is a certain power behind the scenes-behind the throne. Mark

It is painful even to imagine, but most distressing to know as a fact, that at the presen; time the sovereign of this free Protestan: country is surrounded by influences most prejudicial to her country's interests. The fact is, that through Belgium, whose ruler is now connected by marriage relations with Austria, an influence is exerted in favor of the Austrian and Russian policy which, while it for a time strengthens the hands of the Aberdeen administration, is diametrical ly opposed to the general wishes of the his country must grieve at the reflection that our Queen is placed in so false a position. Indeed, now that Lord Palmerston, from whatever cause, has ceased to form a part of the government, the sovereign has not at present a single truly English minis-ter in her councils; and, though the Times wishes to gloze over the breach, and ascribe it to some paltry ifference about the forthcoming measure of parlia mentary reform, we have no hesitation in sayingand the Emperor of the French believes it too—
that the late Home Secretary, (the only honest man
among his colleagues.) has been compelled to retire
because he belily, loyally, and patriotically resisted
the anti-English influences to which we have alluded,
and with the contact of which he was daily and
hourly disgusted. Even the Duke of Newcastle,
who was sometime ago almost as hostile as Lord
Palmerston to the influence of Germanism at Court,
seems now to have be some completely entangled in
its mesnes; and all things are carried with a high
hand to favor the views of those who, against the
will of the people, are advocating Russian politics at
Court. But set them beware ere too late, for if
this unholy alliance be once generally known to the
English people, a catastrophe may possibly be produced as bad as "the Spanish marriages," and
ministers will surely rue the day on which they
began to adopt so ruinous a policy.

Cabinet councils are of as daily occurrence at are
luncheons.

It is generally believed that Sir James Graham acand the Emperor of the French believes it too-

ministers will surely rue the day on which they began to adopt so ruinous a policy.

Cabinet councils are of as daily occurrence at are luncheons.

It is generally believed that Sir James Graham accepts the office of Secretary of the Home Department, and that Fox. Maule (Lord Panmure) is to be the First Lord of the Admirally.

The hospitable season, which is now so close at hand, always salls for busy preparation among the authors, linstrators, and publishers, who caver for the amusement of our young folks. This year, however, there seems to nave been more than the disall amount of industry bestowed, and the reviewer' tables groan bereath the weight of the many works of every varying hue and shape that they are called on to notice. First and foremost, we have a beautifully illustrated edition of "The Sermon or, the Mount," got up with lavish expenditure, by Long man's house; then an edition of "Gray's Elegy, splendidly printed, and embellished with exquisite agravings, from the Messrs. Tegg; thirdly, a splendid work, "Feathered Favorites," from Bosworth's; next, a cheap three penny publication from Charles Dickens, entitled "Another Round of Stories by the Curistmas Fire," con'aining seme eight or nine historiates, written just as entidered love them at this right merry season; again, a bundle of gay looking children's books from Mr. Darton, that wholesale caterer for the small fry of our present population; with another lot, much better got up and prettilly illustrated, from Addy, a new publisher in the children's line—and it may be well to mention three or four by name, such as Mrs. Butler's "loc King and the Sweet South Wind," Vincent's very well written and prettilly illustrated story of "The Pretty Plate, or Honesty the Best Policy," Coosin Alice's "All is not Gold that Glittera," and some very pretty "Stories on Natural History"—books, all of them, which, were there no others, would make a very fair addition to a nursery History. Then, again, the infeatigable Bogue has issued a book that will absorb the a

exciting laughter—a capital cure, in fact, for hypochondriasis and the blue devils. We have no doubt that there are many, many more of great merit, and well deserving of mention; but we have selected there which, on the whole, are the best in our Christmas market; and they will bear comparison, we think, with those of any prgvious season within our recollection.

iter dessert in order cach at supper, each to prepare wards, we meet again at supper, each to prepare priticism to be tendered as an offering to Don Casar.

Our Paris Correspondence. The Naval Battle off Simope—The English Minis-try—The Season in Paris—Fashions, &c., &c. The confirmation contained in the Moniteur, of

the affair at Sinope, which I gave you in my last, has produced the liveliest sensation in all circles, whether domestic or diplomatic. In fact, Paris—from the hotel of the Minister to the meanest cabaret in the suburbs-may be said to be full of but one subjectthat of imminent war with the Cossack.

Times of agitation have occasionally as much geographical as human importance, and the small quare town of Sinope, placed on a jutting isthmus of the Black Sea, is just now an instance of this. It was, to be sure, the birth-place of Diogenes and the capital of Mithridates; but, as a town, it has long been only known as containing some 8,000 or 10,000 inhabitants, living among houses and fortifi cations whose ruinous condition scarcely afforded helter, much less defence—but it certainly now bids fair to be famous in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The official statement is, as you are aware. that on November the 30th the Russian Admiral Nachimoff, at the head of six ships of the line, forced the entrance of the port of Sinope, and de troved in an hour's combat seven frigates, two cor vettes, one steamer, and three transports; that the frigate, the least damaged, which the Russians were taking back with them to Sebastapol, was obliged to be abandoned at sea; and that Osman Pacha with his officers and men, was removed to the Russian Admiral's vessel; that, moreover, an aid-de-camp of Prince Menschikoff brought the news on December 5th to Odessa, whence it arrived at Paris by telegraph that it was confirmed, from Bucharest. To those who interpret this announcement in its most literal sense- and by far the larger majority are disposed to do so-this is viewed as an event of surpassing gravity. It was only on the 23d ult, that Bruck declared at Constantinople, on the part of the Czer, that, regretting smeerely matters had already proceeded so far as the shedding of blood, he should, evertheless, limit himself entirely to a defensive ac tion; whereas, as the fact above mentioned stand recorded, it is one of the most violent examples of aggressive warfare that can be perpetrated.

Sisope, wretchedly neglected as it has been, is with the exception of Constantinople, the only naval arrenal of Turkey. It is there that she builds her hips of the line, and the adjacent country supplies it with timber of a quality superior to any other in ber empire. It is the best harbor in Asia Minor, From the fact of its running out into the sea as a species of promontory, it constitutes, in reality, on ts cast and west sides, two capacious harbors; and deprived of this important resource, the Turkish communication between Trabizond and Batoum i interrupted, and also with her army in Asia. If, then, it is urged, Russian ships of the line. seiling out from Sebastopol to this port. and situated three hundred miles from Bosphorus, bave deliberately and of purpose forced an entrance into the roadstead, and destroyed a Turkish squadron quetly ridi: g at anchor, they have done that which no subsequent state of warfire can exceed. It is, it is said, only the climax to a long and elaborate tissue of hypocray to term such a proceed ing "acting in the determine" and it is incomband to First a slow, if Figure 4 designs carbine to

bland it have flag cury the backed, and that the Mary promon, if not of color judgment, of loss of Mary promon, if not of color judgment, of loss of the promon if not of color judgment, of loss of the promon if not of color judgment, of loss of the promon if not of color judgment, of loss of the promon if not of the promon in the loss of the loss of the promon in the loss of the loss o

ly less laudatory than felicitous in expression in honor of the hero whom the great Wellington might have saved from a fate as cruel as it was unjust. Everything is, far the nonce, couleur de rose; and all who wish that the last half of this century may be as beneficial to the cause of progress as the last has been, will pray that such may long continue to be the case. Meanwhile we wait the solution of the Eastern enigms. An engagement has taken place, it is said, between Kulefat and Kragova. The Turks were commanded by Ismael Pacha—the Russians by Kynvitch. The battle was severe, but a drawn one—the Russians retiring behind entrenchments at Kragova.

were commanded by Ismael Pacha—the Russians by Kynvitch. The battle was severe, but a drawn one—the Russians retiring behind entrenchments at Kragova.

By way of cistracting the public mind from the gravity of Eastern sffairs, the Bey of Tunis has excited a perfect furor of fun by his ludicrous lamentations for the loss of his wives. As Ben-Aget, his former minister, had plundered his treasury, the Bey, in requital, plunders his harem, and, bringing the inmates to Paris, secures them with bolt and bar, not omitting the argus eyes of the police. But as well try to prevent the limpid element so welcome to the parched voyager of the desert from finding its level, as expect a daughter of Eve to rest under durance vile in Paris. If lovers were indicted, the jealous Bey could not object that the ladies of his harem should receive contaners, and plentpotentiaries from that queen of taste, Madame Laum, whose delicious bonnets, so fairy like and so gosamer, seem the spontaneous offspring of nature's own bidding. But the result has somewhat surprised him. Bolts and bars have dissolved in air in presence of the Parisian extume; the eyes of the police were dazzled and dimmed by the last effort of such celebrated artistes; and the ladies of the harem, bonnetted, coifed, mantillaed, and robed after the most approved fashion of that city—the Bey is in despair, and Paris convulsed with laughter.

The Emperor has his first reception to night, at which foreigners who have not yet had the honor of a presentation are to be introduced by their respective ambassadors. This is preparatory to the jour define, at which none will appear who have not prevously been favored with this initiation. A disposition recems to be evinced to put forward young Jerome Bonaparte much more than before; at the inauguration of Marshal Ney's statue Louis Napoleon did not assist as was expected, nor at the opening of the Boulevard de Swasburg, in both of which instances his cousin Jerome represented him. It may happen that, despairing already of seeing a

PARIS, Dec. 21, 1853. The Affair of Sinope-The Alliance of the Four Powers-The Position of Persia-Affairs on the Continent - Caribaldi - The Italian Opera, &c. The excitement produced by the affair at Sinope to which I drew your attention in my last, has not been allayed by the intelligence in relation to it which has since reached us. It is known that on Wednesday, December 14—that is, immediately on the arrival of the news—a messenger was despatched by the French government to Constantinople, with positive orders to take the shortest route, and to travel with all possible speed. The nature of his errand bas not transpired; but no one doubts that the time for prompt and decisive measures has definitive y arrived. In England, too, as I ventured to hirt might possibly be the case, a ministerial crisis has occurred; for the resignation of so importalt a member of the Cabinet as Lord Pa'merston can be termed nothing less, and on either side the ciminate the hence of the powerful nations is at Wed n no ordinary degree.

the Emperor of Russia the same system of delicate forbearance which has hitherto distinguished them, so long will be persist in his oncoachments; and, mereover, that the sincerity of the French and English alliance is not credited, and that its duration is believed to be impossible.

long will he persist in his encroachments; and, meseover, that the sincerity of the French and English alisnee is not credited, and that its duration is believed
to be impossible.

Allowing for some exaggeration in the views of
the writer and the inferences he is disposed to draw,
it cannot be denied that opinions very similar to his
are prevalent. It is calculated that, what with prisoners, with wounded, and slain, the Turks must already
be minus the services of some 20,000 of their best
troops, and the national pride is offended that such
a loss should have been sustained, under the very
guns, as it were, of France. Persia, too, has deciared
war with the Ottoman, and we may expect every
day to hear of a combined Russian and Persian
expedition moving on a Turkish position.
The position of the Persian territories, conterminous
with the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, the TransCaucasian provinces of Russia, and the wild regions of
Affighanistan, gives its government: unusual facilities
for making diversions in one or other of these directions, and if its mi itary strength is small, its advantages of situation are sufficient to counterbalance
this deficiency. Therefore the conduct of the Court
of Teberan at the present juncture is considered to
have added increased perplexity to the state of affairs.

In the midst of all our anxieties, the news of Lord
Palmeriston's resignation has been as oil to the
smouldering embers. It is useless, worse than useless, for the Lordon journals to attribute this circumstance to the reform bill, proposed to be introduced by the British Cabinet; no one will believe it
to have originated in any other motive than that of
his total want of confidence in the foreign administration. The French papers are unanimous in repudiating any other plea. Cupwerse with whom you
will, military, civil, or diplomatic, but one commentary is made, that the cause of Palmerston's resigration is the pusalismity of Aberdeen. It is
thought that in the present state of affairs, a
minis

other lord it the present administration, to resist the pressure that will be brought to bear on the councils of the nation.

To return to Lord Palmerston, however. It is not to be believed that his objection to the proposed reform bill could have seriously influenced aim in tendering his resignation. Under present circumstances, file House could have consensed to the postponement of any measure of the kind till another session, and no one better than Lord Palmerston must have known this. The general opinton is that he has certainly not forgotten his diamissal in 1851, but that he was utterly disinalized to become the defender in Parliament of a foreign policy so entirely at variance with that which he has himself so successfully pursted.

with that which he has himself so successfully pursted.

In the present state of the political atmosphere, the British residents at Paris have with such good earnest rought to evince their sympathy with the enteric cordinar, that they have collected a sum of 10,000 france for a tablet so the memory of Liest, Bellot, who pershed in the late Arctic Expedition in search of Sirdobn Frankin. It is somewhat curious to observe, however, that Freuchmen, if they posses, do not exhibit their enthosiasm in so solid a fashion as accorden pered John Bull, for all that the French cumulative that collected to do bonar to the rown complete that a some less than six hundred france.

This according to the pursues of the six hundred france.

bat the thing has altogether been overdone, her